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Medina Says Neither Ordered Saw Massacre

STON, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Capt. Ernest L. Medina, commander of the 1st Battalion, 11th Infantry, said today that any "slaughter" was ordered by him, or reported to him.

His first news conference after testifying at a closed hearing, Capt. Medina said that reports of the massacre were "very biased, unfair to myself and every other soldier in the 1st Battalion."

Reports have not been fair to the men who have served honorably," he said. "I did not see a slaughter and I was not ordered to do so."

Medina said that his own report of the engagement said 8 civilians had been killed. The total of enemy dead was 11.

Medina, in uniform, appeared with his attorney, F. Lee Bailey, who said that he was allowing his client to make a "free" statement because purported eyewitness accounts had accused him of shooting a child.

He had shot any children, Capt. Medina replied, "No, I did not."

Medina conceded that he shot a woman during the engagement. He said that the woman had been reported to him as a Viet Cong. He shot instinctively as he had been trained to do, when he believed his life was in danger.

Medina said that the woman had already been wounded when he reached her. He had turned when he detected movement out of the corner of his eye and "instinctively turned and fired two shots," he said. "I assume I killed her."

The company commander said that he was not with the first unit that moved into the hamlet of My Lai, where the alleged massacre occurred on March 16, 1968.

The engagement began with an artillery bombardment at 7 a.m., he said. At 7:30 a.m., the first helicopters landed assault troops.

Arrives After Attack

Capt. Medina himself established a command post outside the village and did not reach My Lai until sometime after 10 a.m. He said that he left shortly after noon.

Capt. Medina testified before a special Pentagon board headed by Lt. Gen. William Peers after the board heard testimony from Chief Warrant Officer Hugh Thompson, the helicopter pilot who made the first complaint about what happened at My Lai. Mr. Thompson was credited with saving the lives of 16 children.

The board has been specifically ordered to determine whether there had been a cover-up after the My Lai operation.

"I did see some bodies of women and children," Capt. Medina told the news conference. "They were among the 20 to 25 civilian dead I reported."

Capt. Medina said that after the first assault troops landed he asked whether the landing zone was "cold" (clear of the enemy), and received the reply "negative, negative. Viet Cong with weapons running from the place."

"I saw that the landing zone was hot," he said, "and ordered the troops to return their fire and engage the enemy."

Capt. Medina said that the intelligence reports provided him indicated that there would be no women and children in the hamlet at the time the engagement began. He said that the reports were that the women and children would have gone to market at that time.

Mr. Thompson refused to reply to newsmen's questions when he left the hearing room at 1:35 p.m. except to say that "I can't say that I did" when asked whether he had used his helicopter to rescue the children.

Before Mr. Bailey arrived at the hearing room, he conferred with chief counsel for the Army and the Defense Department about Capt. Medina's "status and his ability to defend himself" against public statements already made.

Asked whether he thought Capt. Medina had been damaged by public statements, Mr. Bailey replied, "Yes." He specifically denied a report by one purported witness that Capt. Medina had shot a wounded 4-year-old boy in the face.

Bob's Men Accused

Sen. Charles H. Percy, R., Ill., forwarded to the Pentagon today a letter alleging that atrocities similar to those said to have occurred at My Lai were committed by Marines under the command of former President Lyndon B. Johnson's son-in-law.

The letter was written by one (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



MASSACRE INVESTIGATION—Capt. Ernest Medina arrives with his lawyer, F. Lee Bailey, at Pentagon for a Defense Department investigation of alleged My Lai massacre.

U.S. Takes Hard Line On East-West Meeting

By Dan Morgan

BRUSSELS, Dec. 4 (WP)—The United States made clear to its NATO allies today that it does not want an East-West conference on Europe unless the Soviet Union shows it is ready for substantial progress on specific questions.

The American position on the Soviet-sponsored proposal for a "security conference" was presented by Secretary of State William P. Rogers to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization foreign ministers, whose meeting revealed widely varying ideas on how to respond to the Communist overture.

While holding open the possibility of a Europe-wide meeting, the secretary's speech left no doubt that Washington does not share any of the enthusiasm of some of its allies for using the conference as a starting point for broader relaxation efforts.

It is now considered likely that the 15 delegations will reach a compromise tomorrow in the form of a special declaration attached to the routine communiqué, approving in principle an international conference and suggesting East-West talks on mutual troop reductions by both sides in Europe.

The gist of efforts here was to avoid rejecting the conference outright while providing enough subjects for more study to keep the pace toward it slow.

Three Key Tests

Mr. Rogers named three key tests of whether the Russians wanted real results. These were: relieving tensions in and around Berlin, positive responses to the Eastward initiatives of the West German government, and Communist reaction to the troop-reduction idea.

Mr. Rogers was said to have seriously questioned the idea of a mammoth meeting in Europe, and suggested that it could have the same air of unreality as the Soviet proposals in the 1950s for complete and general disarmament.

He said that the Soviet Union could gain merely by convening the conference and that the United States need not feel ashamed at raising questions in light of its own respectable record of working toward security in Europe. Communist proposals to date, including the most recent one in Prague on Oct. 31, were described as too vague.

The secretary was reported to have warned that real chances for concrete steps would be set back if the conference was premature or ill-prepared.

At the same time, he tried to make clear that American foreign policy in Vietnam, and elsewhere, was not retreating into isolationism.

Because the key tests he named will depend in large part on how the Russians and their Eastern allies respond, the conferees were keeping telephone lines buzzing today, to Moscow, where Communist leaders met at a Warsaw Pact summit meeting.

The initial reaction here to the end of the Moscow talks was that the Communist leaders may have been as divided as their NATO opposites on how to move next.

The idea of mutual troop thinning was first suggested at Reykjavik in mid-1968 and the United States wants to reactivate the idea after the setback of the Czechoslovak invasion. The defense ministers agreed yesterday to make a study of the actual balance between the two military blocs.

The three Western powers in West Berlin are expected to make a new proposal for talks with the Russians on that problem within a couple of weeks, and the Bonn government is awaiting a reaction from Moscow and Warsaw to its proposal for bilateral talks.

The wide spectrum of views here flowed from differences on whether a big conference would clear or hinder the path toward reducing specific points of tension.

On the positive end were the views of Foreign Minister Poul Hartling of Denmark, who told his colleagues today that the important thing was to get the process of talks started, with NATO making an active contribution. He (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Schedule 24-Hour Truces

Dec. 4 (NYT)—The Vietnamese government announced tonight that it would observe brief ceasefires on Christmas and New Year's Eve, and that the New Year's Eve truce would be extended to 24 hours.

The government said that it would suspend its attacks on the Viet Cong for two 24-hour periods, one on Christmas Eve and one on New Year's Eve. It said that the Viet Cong would be asked to observe similar truces.

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Has Farewell Tea With Hanoi Envoy

Lodge Trades Final Shots in Paris

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Dec. 4 (WP)—Outgoing U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge today took tea with his Hanoi counterpart at his final appearance at the deadlocked Vietnam peace talks, but little mutual sympathy emerged from the farewell courtesy visit.

The U.S.-initiated half-hour meeting between Lodge and Xuan Thuy took place during the normal lunch break of the weekly negotiating session, but a Hanoi spokesman said "nothing that merits attention" transpired.

Asked why Mr. Lodge had accepted the offer in the light of the two ambassadors' increasingly acerbic relations, the spokesman said "it was a question of savoir-vivre."

At the conference itself it was a question of Mr. Lodge and Mr. Thuy trading some of the toughest language heard since the four-power talks began last January.

Mr. Lodge dished out a variant of the old "domino theory" that had fallen into disuse in the last year. He charged that the Communists were seeking to "discredit the U.S., so as to shake the confidence of smaller countries... in the value of American friendship and to shake the confidence of Americans themselves in their capacity to help these smaller countries."

When Mr. Lodge linked this Communist strategy to a desire to be in the vanguard of the "world revolutionary movement," Mr. Thuy replied that the United States was still trying to become "masters of the world and world governments."

The North Vietnamese contrasted Mr. Lodge's performance both today and since he took over the U.S. delegation in January with oil lamps "which shine brightest just before they go out."

But "Lodge's statement remained just as black and shadowy today as the statements at the 44 previous meetings," a Hanoi spokesman said.

Congress Resolution

Mr. Thuy also questioned the value of the recent congressional resolution backing President Nixon's peace-making efforts and compared it with the congressional "Tonkin Gulf" resolution in August, 1964.

"Among the people who voted the (new) motion of support there were those who completely supported Nixon," Mr. Thuy said, "and others who voted without understanding it."

The Tonkin Gulf resolution, he said, "was an error which permitted President Johnson to escalate the war and cause much mourning for the Vietnamese and American people and led Johnson to serious failure."

In an angry exchange over the alleged American massacre of Vietnamese civilians, Mr. Thuy charged that the U.S. was guilty of "thoughtless slaughter."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



GOODYE TO ALL THAT—Henry Cabot Lodge, retiring chief of the U.S. delegation, to the Paris talks, in a final press conference after his last meeting.

Yers Ask to be in U.S. Conduct

REK, Dec. 4 (AP)—Ayers, former diplomats, Department officials, former Supreme Court Justice J. Goldberg called on J. Edgar Hoover today for an "unquestionable" into American command.

My Lai incident, in my lieutenant, has d with murdering 108 names civilians, Mr. id:

ations of atrocities in Vietnam are hurting on but even more the of all law-respecting

berg and Thomas ctor of the Center for Studies at New York presented the group's news conference this

ssue in the investigation by the group, to determine whether war is being conducted with international laws regarding treatment of civil

Faith Involved

faith, humanity, deffw and moral leaders United States are in statement said, and the ident "affairs an op-r the reaffirmation of commitment to the rule

Nixon was asked to investigatory body, retired federal and leaders of the bar nished professors of

Suit Names Nixon, Romney As Patronage Case Brews

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (NYT)—Attorneys for Raymond H. Lapin, who was discharged Tuesday from his post as president of the quasi-public Federal National Mortgage Association, filed suit in U.S. District Court yesterday against President Nixon, George Romney, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and members of the FNMA board of directors.

The complaint asked for a declaratory judgment that the President's dismissal of Mr. Lapin from his post be rendered null and void because Mr. Nixon had failed to show "good cause" for his action as required by law.

The suit was accompanied by a request for a temporary restraining order aimed at preventing the board of directors of the association—known as Fanny May—from interfering with Mr. Lapin's duties as president until the court could judge the case on its merits.

The suit against the President is just part of what has become one of the year's most bitter struggles over political patronage. Mr. Lapin, a Democrat, has charged that Mr. Nixon fired him without sufficient cause so that he could give the Fanny May post—which will pay a salary of at least \$52,000 next year, to a Republican.

There were two other prominent developments in the case.

First, it was learned on good



Raymond H. Lapin.

U.S. Said to Be Vexed at Bonn For 'Unilateral' East Policy

By David Binder

BRUSSELS, Dec. 4 (NYT)—Authoritative sources said today that the U.S. government is annoyed with West Germany's new leaders for allegedly failing to consult it adequately about Bonn's current initiatives toward Communist Europe.

The U.S. minister here, Russell Fessenden, delivered a memorandum a week ago to the Foreign Office complaining that the Brandt government had insufficiently informed Washington about its note to the Soviet Union last month.

German officials angrily described the American message as a diplomatic maneuver. It was said to have been launched not by the State Department but by persons in the White House close to President Nixon's German-born adviser on foreign affairs, Henry A. Kissinger.

For the last four days the German press has carried stories about the agency's view in Washington over the Brandt government's Eastern policy, but has attributed the reports to the State Department.

Rogers Visit

This afternoon the chief government spokesman, Conrad Ahlers, said at a news conference that the visit here tomorrow of Secretary of State William P. Rogers was "not prompted" by U.S. concern over the initiatives in Eastern Europe. However, he agreed that "Eastern policy" would probably be one of the topics discussed by Mr. Rogers and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and Chancellor Willy Brandt on Saturday.

In the view of Bonn, the note that West Germany recently sent to the Soviet Union was an almost inconsequential message that merely agreed to a Soviet suggestion that talks on the renunciation of force be held in Moscow. It added that Dec. 8 might be a convenient time to start the talks. The original proposal for such a pact was made by Bonn three years ago and has been exhaustively publicized.

It was the first time in the memory of officials here that the United States had questioned the willingness of its most important European ally to consult. In the past it has been the West Germans who have complained about being inadequately consulted—most recently on U.S. actions with re-

FTC to Study Enzyme Soaps As Possible Health Hazard

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—A study of possible health hazards from biological washing powders—the enzyme-active detergents—has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission.

The agency said that from studies made in the United States and Britain, it appeared that workers in factories making such detergents have had a variety of health problems, including dermatitis and flu-like symptoms.

It is not known, the FTC said, whether consumers, who are exposed to the detergents in much smaller concentrations, can suffer ill-effects.

The study will be carried out by the FTC's staff.

Appeared in 1967

Enzyme-active detergents first appeared on the U.S. market late in 1967 and have gradually wooed housewives away from other detergents.

Enzyme powders now account for about 70 percent of the detergent market in the United States.

The agency said that its data on exposure to high-concentration enzymes in detergent factories had been gathered in England and the United States.

A spokesman said that the agency had collected scientific articles on the subject from British medical publications, such as the Lancet.

Warning May Be Needed

The announcement said that the purpose of the investigation was to see whether prolonged use by consumers would be sufficiently hazardous to justify requiring manufacturers to warn purchasers of possible ill-effects.

Under the Federal Trade Commission Act, the FTC could require such warnings in advertisements and on labels.

In October, the U.S. government announced a ban on the artificial sweetener cyclamate in food and drinks. Last month it decided to restrict the use of DDT because of possible health risks.

My Lai Regarded as Tragedy For America, Not Vietnam

In Prisoners' Protest Since July

Self-Mutilation Toll Put at 300 in Kansas

By John Kifner

LANSING, Kan., Dec. 4 (UPI).—Fourteen protesting prisoners slashed their arms and legs behind the grim old yellowstone walls of the Kansas State Penitentiary last night, bringing the number of self-mutilations here to 300 since July 1.

The bloody protests are part of a desperate struggle between the inmates and the new state penal director, a struggle that began with a riot and has its roots in years of public neglect of the prison system. The Kansas penitentiary, like most prisons, has virtually been run

by the men confined behind its walls. The prisoners draw their strength from the weakness of the prison system and from tightly organized rackets run by the toughest and strongest convicts—"the inmate power structure"—which are often enforced by terror, murder and gang rape.

The new prison director, Robert N. Woodson, the former head of the State Highway Patrol, is determined to break up the power of the inmates and to take a tough line in running the prison. A number of the prisoners are determined that he will not.

The trouble began at Lansing on the evening of June 17 with a "shakedown" search ordered by the former penal director, Charles McAtee.

The search of the cells turned up a veritable arsenal—knives, clubs and a loaded pistol—and quantities of drugs as well as miscellaneous "nuisance contraband," such as unauthorized furniture and excess magazines.

The riot began with the 8 a.m. work-call whistle the next morning. The inmates stormed out of their cells, throwing things. The guards were pulled out and the convicts held the three cell blocks for a week and a half. They ripped out the master locking system and roamed inside the cell blocks, held in check only by occasional tear gas and rifle fire from the control towers.

Shotgun-carrying highway patrolmen finally herded them into a temporary compound, where they promptly burned down three trailers set up for temporary housing.

Cut Achilles Tendons
Mr. Woodson, a Democrat, succeeded Mr. McAtee, a Republican, on July 1, and immediately began attempts to tighten up the security of the prison. He instituted, for instance, a pass system so that prisoners could no longer wander about the yard.

The prisoners have responded by "going underground" with the wave of self-mutilations—some of which involved cutting the Achilles tendon—and arson and escapes.

There have been 15 recent cases of arson. Mr. Woodson said, including a fire that burned out the roof of one of the shops, causing \$75,000 in damage.

Mr. Woodson will not allow reporters to talk to any of the prisoners, but their goals are said to be the closing of the new director and the prompting of a federal investigation of prison conditions. Mr. Woodson's permanent appointment must be confirmed by the legislature in January, and there is said to be strong Republican opposition.

Built After Civil War
The Kansas State Penitentiary is an 11-acre compound, most of which was built just after the Civil War. Inside the walls there is an honor dormitory, which has no doors on the cells, some of the prison shops, which make soap, paint and license plates for the state, and the three main cell blocks. Arranged on tiers within the cell blocks are the rows of 5-foot-by-12-foot cells, many of them decorated with such attempts at individuality as greeting cards, weight-lifting trophies and home-made cardboard lamps with revolving shades.

In the center of the compound there is a massive windowless gray concrete structure known to the officials as the "Adjustment and Treatment Center" and to the convicts as "The Hole."

When the steel bars of the electrically controlled sliding doors bang shut and a man puts on the baggy blue convict dungarees, he enters a tough, vicious world with its own law, a world that is in some ways a mirror image of the world on the outside.

"The meanest, toughest, crudest people claw their way to the top of the convict structure," said Dr. Don Hardesty, a psychology professor at Washburn University, who is conducting a study of the problems of the prison guards.

Their means often include terrorism, maiming and even murder. There have been six murders within the walls of the penitentiary in the last 18 months. Homosexuality is rampant. "Anyone who comes in there weighing less than 150 pounds can expect to be gang-raped by other inmates and turned into a 'catcher,'" said Dr. Hardesty. "A lot of this is for the purpose of subjecting him, cutting the legs out from under him, rather than for sexual purposes. Some have to enter into 'marriage relations' for their own protection."

Both officials and outside observers trace much of the trouble in the penitentiary to the common prison practice of depending upon the cooperation of prisoners to "keep the lid on."



CITY BATTLE DEATH—Black Panther chieftain Fred Hampton, who was killed yesterday during a gun battle with Chicago police, as he addressed a rally in October. With him is anti-war leader Dr. Benjamin Spock.

Illinois Panther Chief Killed In Gun Battle With Police

CHICAGO, Dec. 4 (UPI).—Fred Hampton, the Illinois chairman of the Black Panther party, and another man were killed early today in a gun battle with Cook County police, a police spokesman said. Four other persons were wounded and three were arrested.

The state attorney's office said 13 of its special prosecution police approached an apartment building near the Black Panther headquarters early today. He said they possessed a "legal warrant, issued by a judge, for illegal weapons."

He said informants had told of seeing sawed-off shotguns and other illegal weapons in the apartment. The spokesman said the police knocked at the apartment, identified themselves and told occupants they possessed a warrant.

The police entered the apartment and "eight or more individuals began firing with carbines, shotguns and handguns," the spokesman said.

Two Police Hurt
A call for assistance brought an additional 50 policemen to the scene with heavier armament, including machine guns and tear gas.

Mr. Hampton and another man identified as Mark Clark were killed, he said, and four persons, including two policemen, were injured. Police said they found 13 shotguns, eight hand guns and 5,000 rounds of ammunition scattered around the apartment.

S.F. Panther Arrested
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4 (UPI).—Black Panther leader David Hilliard was arrested yesterday and charged with threatening the life of President Nixon during an anti-war demonstration rally Nov. 15.

Mr. Hilliard, 27, was seized here by Secret Service agents. He was immediately arraigned before U.S. District Court Judge Stanley Weigel, who set bail at \$30,000.

At the Moratorium Day rally in Golden Gate Park Mr. Hilliard told an audience of 100,000: "We will kill Richard Nixon."

The arrest was made on a federal grand jury indictment charging the Panther leader with "willfully and knowingly" making a public threat on the President.

Church Council Elects Woman
DETROIT, Dec. 4 (UPI).—Dr. Cynthia Wedel, an outspoken advocate of women's rights, today was elected the first woman president of the National Council of Churches.

Mrs. Wedel, a 61-year-old Episcopalian from Washington, D.C., defeated the Rev. Albert B. Cleage Jr., a Detroit Negro pastor, in secret balloting at the NCC's triennial general assembly. She will serve a three-year term in the highest office of the nation's largest cooperative religious body.

The assembly re-elected Dr. R. H. Edwin Espy to the top administrative post of general secretary.

British Isolate Jaundice Virus
LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP).—British scientists have scored a major advance in combating infectious jaundice by isolating a virus that causes the liver disease, the London School of Hygiene announced yesterday.

But Dr. Arie Zuckerman, head of the school's bacteriology and immunology department, said: "We still have a long way to go."

Isolating the virus means that research workers can experiment directly with the disease agent and look for a vaccine against it.

UN Dispute Over Syria's N.Y. Mission

Charge of a Sit-In Is Denied by U.S.

By Robert H. Latobrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (UPI).—The Soviet Union, Algeria and Hungary complained in the Security Council this afternoon about a forcible occupation of the Syrian mission yesterday which American officials contend did not happen.

The complaints coincided with a march this afternoon on the Third Avenue office building where Syria maintains its United Nations mission by about 1,500 American college students of Jewish origin. They were protesting Syrian detention of two Israelis who were passengers aboard a TWA jetliner hijacked to Damascus.

Demonstrators were orderly and offered no challenge to New York police.

Syrian Ambassador George Toameh had protested yesterday that a group of 40 had occupied his 25th-floor office in violation of international law.

Dispersed Peaceably
Officials of the U.S. mission said, however, that five persons who had asked to see Mr. Toameh left his office when they found he was not there, and that the larger group dispersed peaceably when asked by police.

Despite reassurance by U.S. Ambassador Charles Yost that all necessary precautions were taken, Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik demanded "immediate measures" because UN missions "do not feel secure and safe in New York."

Quoting 19th-century Russian writer Pushkin that "it is impossible to keep silent," Mr. Malik reminded the United States of its obligations as the host country to the UN. "To be the butt of hostile movements is absolutely unacceptable," he declared.

Algerian representative Mohamed Yazid and Hungarian Ambassador Karoly Castorday made similar reproaches.

Saudis, Yemenis Battle as Kuwait Tries Mediation

ADEN, South Yemen, Dec. 4 (UPI).—South Yemen and Saudi Arabian troops today fought for control of a disputed desert outpost in a 24-hour battle supported by jet planes and helicopters, military bulletins said.

Meanwhile, official sources in Kuwait reported that Kuwait and Saudi Arabia had set in motion attempts to mediate the eight-day-old Saudi-South Yemeni crisis before it spills chances for Arab unity against Israel at the Arab summit conference later this month.

South Yemeni forces reportedly killed or wounded 50 Saudis and captured 13 during the battle. The Yemeni report said three of its troops were killed in the fighting that was continuing today.

A Saudi report from Jeddah said the Saudi Royal Air Force raided the South Yemeni positions three times yesterday, destroying 21 trucks, an armored car, a fuel tank and three gun batteries.

Israeli Soldiers Kill 2 Guerrillas
TEL AVIV, Dec. 4 (UPI).—Israeli troops today killed two Arab guerrillas and captured another in occupied Gaza, an Israeli Army spokesman announced.

He earlier reported that Israeli troops had killed an Arab bystander and injured two others when they fired on an Arab guerrilla who had thrown a grenade at them in the heart of Gaza. The attacker escaped unhurt, the spokesman added.

The Gaza attacks were the only major incidents reported today except for one Israeli air strike against Egyptian military installations in the southern sector of the Suez Canal.

100,000 Metalworkers Stage Silent March Through Milan

MILAN, Dec. 4 (UPI).—An estimated 100,000 metalworkers staged a "march of silence" through Milan streets today that went off without incident.

Traffic in Milan, Italy's second largest city, was tied up for hours by the march. Snow and then sleet pelted down on the workers, but they ignored the weather.

The workers marched to dramatize their demand for higher pay and a 40-hour week and to urge the release of four workers arrested on Nov. 6 when demonstrators attacked the Fiat Automobile Co. offices in Milan.

They carried banners, but they followed union orders to keep it a "march of silence" and did not shout or sing.

However, several thousand left-wing students who joined them sang the Communist anthem, "The Internationale," and shouted such slogans against the government as: "They exploit us, they kill us, they send us to jail and they call this liberty."

It was the second large demonstration organized by metalworkers unions in one week. Nearly 60,000 marched in Rome last Friday.

While the Milan march was under way, union and management officials met in Rome with Labor Minister Carlo Donat Cattin to try to resolve their differences. The nation's 1.3 million metalworkers have been striking sporadically for nearly three months.

Italian municipal employees, including garbage collectors and, in Rome, some policemen, were in the second day of a strike.

An anesthetists' strike forced hospitals to postpone all but emergency operations. Some doctors

Marcantoni Free On Bail in Actor's Bodyguard Death
PARIS, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—François Marcantoni, the only man charged in connection with the 14-month-old murder of actor Alain Delon's former bodyguard, was released on bail today and immediately sentenced to four months imprisonment in another case.

Marcantoni, 52, had been in jail since last January, charged with complicity in the murder of Stefan Markovic. An appeals court ordered his release yesterday and Marcantoni walked out of a Versailles prison today after his lawyers paid 60,000 francs (\$10,800) bail.

Half an hour later, a court in nearby Corbeil sentenced Marcantoni to four months imprisonment on fraud charges. He was found guilty of making out a false certificate for himself in order to obtain a loan.

Marcantoni was represented by his lawyer at the Corbeil court and is allowed to appeal his sentence.

Hijack Treaty Agreed On
LONDON, Dec. 4 (UPI).—Britain and the United States have agreed in principle to negotiate a new hijacking treaty to cover plane hijackers, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (NYT).—Mark Schweid, 78, a star of the Yiddish and English theaters in New York during the '20s and '30s, died Tuesday at the Workmen's Circle Nursing Home in the Bronx. He suffered from Parkinson's disease.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (NYT).—Mark Schweid, 78, a star of the Yiddish and English theaters in New York during the '20s and '30s, died Tuesday at the Workmen's Circle Nursing Home in the Bronx. He suffered from Parkinson's disease.

American Hospital of Paris Adds Intensive Care Unit

By Mary Blume
FARIS, Dec. 4.—The American Hospital of Paris has announced the opening this month of its latest installation, a \$200,000 intensive-care unit. According to executive governor Hugh S. Fullerton, the American Hospital is the only private hospital in France to offer such a unit.

Defined as a specially designed area where the sickest patients, the most highly trained nurses and the most advanced electronic equipment are grouped, the intensive-care unit is primarily for cardiac cases, although it will also take in other critically ill patients.

Headed by Dr. Thomas F. Hewes of the hospital staff, the unit will have seven beds, seven specially trained nurses and three resident doctors on duty all the time.

At the present time, its diagnostic radioactive isotope apparatus is duplicated by only a few of France's largest hospitals. A majority of the French hospitals, crowded isotope laboratory French, sent there by French hospitals.

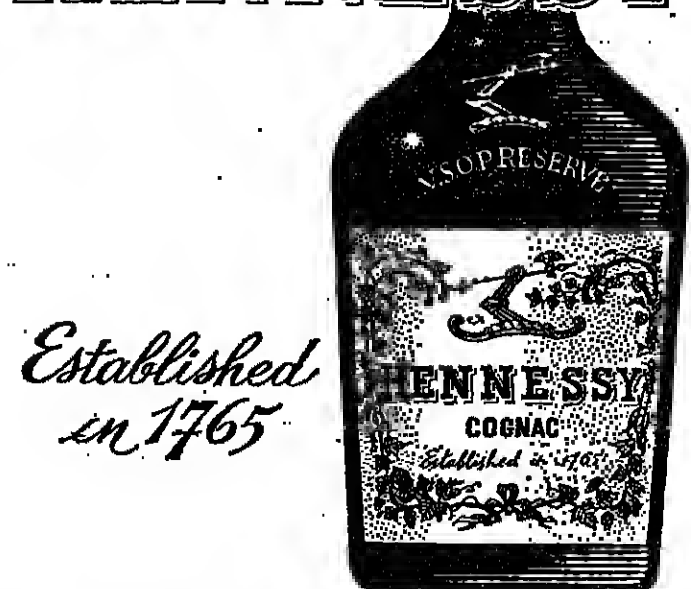
Consulting physicians and over half the patients occupy the hospital's 180 beds are French with former patients ranging from Pablo Picasso to Gen. de Gaulle, and for so modern an institution, has deep roots in its history: Louis XV had a summer home on the hospital's grounds, and Bismarck's soldiers were there after the siege of 1871.

21 Banished in Prague
PRAGUE, Dec. 4 (UPI).—one persons have been banished under 3 1/2-month-old agency laws, CTK news agency today. It gave no other details.

The measures were August in the wake of violence on the first of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. They increase of judges and the penalties for disturbing



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OLD GUARD—The leaders of the Soviet Union's ruling hierarchy paying a last tribute to Marshal Kliment Y. Voroshilov as he lay in state in a Moscow hall. From

left: party theoretician Mikhail A. Suslov, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, President Nikolai V. Podgorny and Leonid I. Brezhnev, chairman of the Communist party.

Wife of Liu Reported Slain In Maoist Plot

HONG KONG, Dec. 4 (UPI).—The wife of Communist China's ousted President Liu Shao-chi was slain as a spy in August in a plot masterminded by the wife of Communist party chairman Mao Tse-tung, the newspaper Sing Tao Jih Pao reported yesterday.

The right-wing newspaper quoted a Chinese traveler from the mainland as saying that Mr. Liu himself is being forced to work "under strict supervision" in a steel factory in Manchuria.

He was chief of state from 1959 till he was deposed last year. The newspaper said the traveler claimed to have seen documents while he was in his home province of Szechuan reporting the death of Wong Kwang-mei, Mr. Liu's wife.

Franco Celebrates His 77th Birthday

MADRID, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—Gen. Francisco Franco had a quiet family celebration at his Pardo Palace residence in the countryside outside Madrid on his 77th birthday today.

Gen. Franco keeps a full round of audiences and other engagements, and has invited President Americo Rodriguez Thomas of Portugal to go hunting with him this weekend.

Adultery, Open Concubinage No Longer Prohibited in Italy

ROME, Dec. 4 (UPI).—Italy's highest court ruled today that it is no crime for a wife to commit adultery or for a husband to openly keep a mistress.

The ruling of the Constitutional Court overturned a Fascist era penal code which held that wives

U.S. Envoy Talks To Red Chinese

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (UPI).—The U.S. Ambassador to Poland, Walter J. Stoessel Jr., talked briefly with Communist Chinese officials last night, a State Department spokesman said today.

There was immediate speculation that the long-postponed American-Chinese ambassadorial-level talks might be resumed soon. Department spokesman John F. King said that the brief discussion took place at a Yugoslav Embassy reception in Warsaw.

Mr. King did not disclose what the ambassador discussed with the Chinese. But the Nixon administration has said that it wanted to improve relations with Peking.

could be convicted of adultery but a husband could not unless he lived in open concubinage with a woman.

The court said that the law was written at a time when women did not want equality with men. "It is not up to the court to modify law based on social changes," it said. "But it is indisputable that the court has the right to assure equality among all citizens, regardless of sex or other considerations."

Twelve months ago, the court annulled a section of the law which provided that a wife could be imprisoned for one year for adultery. But it did not mention male adultery.

Lawyers contended that the court did not go far enough, since wives could still be imprisoned for up to two years for maintaining a long-term adulterous relationship while men could not.

The court agreed with the lawyers in its ruling today. At the same time, it struck down a law under which husbands could be jailed for two years for keeping a mistress, saying that the law could not discriminate against husbands now that discriminatory laws against wives have been thrown out.

The ruling means that criminal charges against several women accused of adultery will be dropped.

Muscovites Pay Last Respects To Voroshilov

MOSCOW, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—Soviet leaders today formed an honor guard at the open, red-draped coffin of former President Kliment Voroshilov, fondly known to Russians as "Klim."

Thousands of people lined up in subzero temperatures to pay their last respects to the 80-year-old marshal, some weeping as they shuffled past the body, lying in state in the ornate Central House of Trade Unions "House of Red Square."

Marshal Voroshilov, titular head of the Soviet state from Stalin's death in 1953 until 1960, died on Tuesday night of a heart attack.

He is to be honored with a state funeral on Saturday, when he will be buried by the Kremlin wall near the remains of Stalin.

'Buck White' Kayoed To Close Tomorrow

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP).—"Buck White," the musical featuring former heavyweight champion Cassius Clay, also known as Muhammad Ali, will close Saturday night after six performances, the show's management announced today.

The presentation won few favorable reviews and will sustain a loss of about \$125,000.

U.S. Approves 10,000 Rifles For Brazil

Congress Expected to Criticize Decision

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (NYT).—The State Department has granted an export license for 10,000 M-16 rifles for the Brazilian Air Force—the largest commercial authorization for this type of weapon so far for a foreign country—but Brazil now seems uncertain whether it wants them.

State Department officials said the license was approved on Sept. 24 by the Office of Munitions Control, with the concurrence of the Pentagon and of the State Department's Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, almost three years after Brazil requested it.

The decision is almost sure to set off new criticism in Congress, many of whose members oppose the supply or sale of U.S. arms to Latin America and notably to military regimes such as Brazil's.

State Department officials said that the three-year delay in authorizing the \$15 million transaction was due to the earmarking of the entire M-16 production for the Vietnam war and other requirements of the U.S. armed forces and its allies.

Shortages Eased They said these shortages have now been alleviated, thus making possible the consideration of commercial sales abroad.

But industry sources said the production capacity could have been adequately increased several years ago if the Defense Department had not asked Colt Industries, Inc., the principal manufacturer, and General Motors Co., to keep the output down.

This year, however, the alleged restrictions were lifted and the two companies now turn out a total of 60,000 M-16s monthly.

But a spokesman for Colt Industries, which applied for the license on Brazil's behalf in 1966, said yesterday that no actual purchase order has thus far been received from Brazilian authorities.

In a report to "resident Nixon," issued last month, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller recommended that the United States establish a program of commercial sales of all modern weapons, including aircraft, to Latin America. He said that arms and ancillary equipment were needed for internal security in the context of what he saw as the danger of widespread subversion in the hemisphere.

The governor also said that if the United States did not make the arms available, the Latin American would turn to other sources of supply.

France Seeks Blood-Alcohol Test for Drivers

PARIS, Dec. 4 (AP).—Shocked by new figures on alcohol consumption, the French government has decided to define drunken driving as a blood-alcohol content of 80 grams per thousand.

Under present law, it was up to the individual policeman or judge to decide on whether a driver was "under the influence" or "in a state of drunkenness."

The proposal, announced yesterday, uses the blood-alcohol figure recommended two years ago at an international meeting of transportation ministers in Hamburg and recently seconded by the French Academy of Medicine.

The pro-government majority in the National Assembly assures passage of the bill, but the wine lobby is expected to try for at least a higher blood-alcohol content.

As it is, the 80 grams per thousand is figured as about two-thirds of a bottle of cheap wine for a man and half a bottle for a woman. Doctors estimate that five million, or nearly 15 percent, of the adults in the country are either alcoholics or excessive drinkers.

France is the heaviest-drinking country in the world, with 28 liters of pure alcohol—equivalent to 280 liters of cheap wine—per year per adult, 40 percent more than second-placed Italy, double that Germany, and triple that of Britain and the United States.

A lot of these drinkers drive. One report says alcohol is at the bottom of one-third of all accidents. Another survey, by a hospital, found that after fatal auto accidents, 40 percent of the drivers had been drinking, and the blood-alcohol content was up to or over the drunkenness level in 23 percent of the cases.

Wine is the mass consumption drink in France, according to the figures, but it is not the choice vintage. The choice vintages account for almost a negligible part of total production, let alone consumption.

No Decision From Goldberg On Senate Race

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (WP).—Former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg will decide "within a month" whether to run for senator from New York or governor of New York in next November's elections.

If he does decide to run for elective office in New York State, he "will do it on a shoestring."

He would try to prove to the voters that a "candidate can get elected without spending millions of dollars."

Now in private law practice in New York City, Mr. Goldberg discussed his future with friends from New York and Washington at a reception which he and his wife gave at their Virginia farm.



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1. Name PLEASE PRINT

Address _____

Nationality _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Home Phone _____ Business Phone _____

Accumulated cash or savings _____

Cash now available for investment _____

Approximate annual savings _____ Amount of life insurance _____

Real Estate—Home _____ Other _____

Approximate tax bracket % _____

Other resources (pension, expectations, participation in profit sharing plans, bequests, etc.) _____

Fixed obligations (mortgages, loans, etc.) _____

2. My Investment Objectives:

(If more than one objective, indicate order of importance.)

☐ I am interested in relatively stable securities with excellent dividend records.

☐ I am primarily interested in good quality stocks that should increase in value over the years.

☐ I'm looking for stocks that are paying liberal dividends.

☐ I am interested in attractive speculative investments.

3. Personal Information:

Sex ☐ Male ☐ Female

Marital Status ☐ Single ☐ Married ☐ Widowed

Age ☐ 20-30 ☐ 30-40 ☐ 40-50 ☐ 50-60 ☐ over 60

Occupation or profession _____

Number and age of dependents _____

Any close connections with any company listed in portfolio _____

My present holdings are:

Date of purchase	No. of Bonds or Shares	Name of Security	Unit Cost

(List additional securities on separate sheet)

Mail to: _____

4. Financial Information:

Approximate annual income from all sources other than securities _____

AN INVESTMENT CHECK-UP, PLEASE

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1. Name PLEASE PRINT

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City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Home Phone _____ Business Phone _____

Accumulated cash or savings _____

Cash now available for investment _____

Approximate annual savings _____ Amount of life insurance _____

Real Estate—Home _____ Other _____

Approximate tax bracket % _____

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Occupation or profession _____

Number and age of dependents _____

Any close connections with any company listed in portfolio _____

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Date of purchase	No. of Bonds or Shares	Name of Security	Unit Cost

(List additional securities on separate sheet)

4. Financial Information:

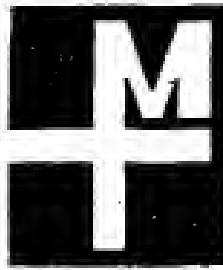
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مركز الاستثمار

NATO Nuclear Policy

It was inevitable that, as tensions in Europe lessened and the members of NATO began to feel less pressure to maintain their contingents of troops, greater tactical reliance should be placed upon nuclear weapons. The effect has been much the same as that policy of reducing, relatively at least, American conventional forces during the Eisenhower administration, a policy which was vulgarized into the expression: "More bang for a buck."

There are, however, significant differences between the new guidelines for the use of tactical nuclear weapons approved by the NATO defense ministers and the earlier emphasis on "massive retaliation" by the United States. The latter was accompanied by a positive expansion of American overseas commitments, and occurred at a time when great-power frictions were still acute. The NATO action comes during Soviet-American discussions on the possibility of reducing strategic weapons, and has been accompanied by serious consideration of a general security conference, covering all of Europe, between NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries.

In other words, while both emphasize on nuclear weapons represented an effort to match economic realities to military demands, the one came at a time of expanding, the other during a period of diminishing, danger of major war.

This is a hopeful sign. True, even the warning use of tactical nuclear weapons by NATO would probably insure that any European conflict would become a nuclear holocaust—but that would be virtually unavoidable in any case of serious aggression. The initial use of conventional forces would provide at best a brief respite from the rain of bombs, should there be any massive thrust from the East. And the present arrangement is designed to avoid the instant escalation of any mere frontier incident into World War III.

The peril of such a catastrophe remains, of course. It is necessary that East and West, both the alliances and their leaders, agree upon methods of reducing that threat, through mutual reduction of forces, ballistic and conventional. But it is also well to bear in mind the observations of Sir Thomas Browne, more than three centuries ago: "We vainly accuse the fury of guns, and the new inventions of death; it is in the power of every hand to destroy us, and we are beholden to every one we meet, he doth not kill us."

It is the man behind the guns who must be controlled, and his fury—or fear, or greed—that brings the danger. Short of a complete conversion of the whole race to the doctrine of love, not war, it is the political and economic problems from which war springs that statesmen must attack.

Europe's New Momentum

The wide-ranging decisions on economic and political union just taken at the Common Market summit meeting will do as much to spur British entry as the agreement to open negotiations with London by July.

The Hague communiqué, which contains some hard-fought compromises over vested interests, reads astonishingly like a manifesto of Jean Monnet's Action Committee for a United States of Europe—with which most of the ministers who were at the meeting long have been associated. After years of discussion introduced by Gen. de Gaulle, the European Economic Community is again pronounced a going concern. And, with President Pompidou's consent, it is going toward most of the old objectives De Gaulle opposed.

There is agreement progressively to permit the EEC to have its own revenue, presumably from customs duties, to the tune of billions of dollars—in place of contributions given and controlled by the six governments. The money would be used both for farm subsidies and for the community's general budget. Oversight by a strengthened European Parliament is declared the democratic concomitant. Only four years ago a proposal by the EEC Commission to move in this direction triggered a six-month boycott by De Gaulle of the community's activity.

There is not only agreement by the French to prepare for negotiations with the British "in a most positive spirit," but also French acquiescence that British entry "undoubtedly" is in the interest of the Common Market.

In return, President Pompidou won his

partners' agreement to shape a common position for the negotiations with Britain and to pass from the transitional to the final stage of the Common Market before-hand.

Included in this arrangement would be the establishment by Dec. 31 of a "permanent" system for financing the farm subsidies that chiefly benefit France. Subsequent changes will require unanimity, i.e., French consent, but Mr. Pompidou has agreed that changes can be made to limit surpluses and facilitate British entry.

Perhaps the most significant aspect of the Hague compact was the decision of the Six to move toward a pooling of part of their gold and foreign currency holdings in a European reserve fund. This long step toward a common currency for external transactions was made possible by West Germany, the Continent's strongest monetary power.

The new momentum and cohesion in the Common Market, plus the renewed invitation to London, should restore public enthusiasm in Britain for joining the EEC. Britain's leaders of both major parties never turned off, but public interest did decline when the disension-ridden community slammed the door in Britain's face for the second time.

Revival of interest is predicted now that the door to a cohesive Europe is being opened again. For both the British and the Six, the difficult adjustments involved in Britain's entry into the EEC will be much more easily made with the present clear signs that the Common Market is on the upgrade again.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Six and Britain

The sort of timidity which prevented President Georges Pompidou from taking advantage of the exceptional chance offered him of showing all of Europe its way at the Common Market summit is to be regretted.

By not accepting this chance, either out of natural prudence or out of a concern not to displease the ruling majority (in France), he let the star of the conference be Willy Brandt, who spoke the words of an inspired statesman and can boast to his compatriots that he made Paris give way on the question of Britain's candidacy.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Naturally, none of the heads of state or government meeting at The Hague had the courage to confront openly the real crux of the problem of admitting Britain: the fact that its entrance would raise political questions as well as economic ones.

—From L'Unità (Rome).

Europe (without De Gaulle, the old abominable no-man) is on the move again. The new and dynamic factor in the European equation is Willy Brandt, the West German Chancellor. He not only says he wants Britain in the market. He is prepared to shove. And he did.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

Dec. 5, 1894

SHANGHAI—It is believed here that China cannot afford to accept the conditions of peace proposed by Japan, however desirous she may be of ending the war. It is considered that it would be absolutely fatal to her prestige abroad and to the reigning dynasty at home to abandon Mukden, which was the old capital of the Manchurian dynasty. But in any case the appearance of the Japanese Army at Peking will sound the death-knell of the Manchurian dynasty.

LONDON—One of the greatest sensations ever produced in the boxing ring was created tonight, when Georges Carpentier of France knocked out Joe Beckett of England, in just over one minute of the first round. The contest took place at the Highbury Stadium, London, before a large throng, including the Prince of Wales. Besides retaining his title of heavyweight champion of Europe, Carpentier won the right to challenge Jack Dempsey.



The Left vs. the Warren Court

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON—Once again, the unspeakable has been spoken. The unmentionable has been mentioned. This is a remarkable event, and if one looks ahead, it is probably a major political portent. To be specific, the "Warren Court" was under bitter, sustained attack from the right from the time of the school desegregation decision. In 1954, until Chief Justice Earl Warren laid down his judicial robes. But now the Warren Court, and almost all its works and ways, have been sharply, cogently and powerfully attacked from the left.

The attacker is a brilliant, contributing editor of The New Republic, Prof. Alexander Bickel of the Yale Law School. Furthermore, the two greatest monuments of the Warren Court, the school decision in Brown vs. Board of Education, and the so-called "one man, one vote" decision, are the principal targets of Prof. Bickel's criticism.

Prof. Bickel spoke out when he recently delivered the Oliver Wendell Holmes lectures at the Harvard Law School. Vague reports of this remarkable lecture series thereupon caused a good deal of apprehensive fluttering in the inner sanctuaries of American liberalism.

Far more widespread, acrimonious and public debate is bound to ensue in a single pungent sentence, as follows: "The Warren Court's noblest enterprise—school desegregation—and its most popular

enterprise—reapportionment—are not to speak of the school prayer cases and those concerning aid to parochial schools, are heading toward irrelevance, obsolescence and in large measure, abandonment."

A newspaper column is no place to try to recapitulate the kind of careful argument on which Prof. Bickel bases the foregoing conclusion. It is enough to say, rather crudely, that Prof. Bickel finds that the school desegregation decision has not worked very well thus far, in a practical sense. And he further holds, obviously correctly, that Brown vs. Board of Education runs directly counter to the rising demand of black militant leaders for "black community control" of Negro schools.

Political Leverage

As to the one man, one vote decision, Prof. Bickel's objections are even harder to summarize in a few words. But one of them is certainly his opinion, again obviously correct, that the main beneficiaries of the resulting reapportionment are bound to be the ever-growing white suburbs, while the increasingly black center cities will lose leverage proportionally.

To the sentence already quoted, Prof. Bickel adds the observation that "if this assessment has any validity, it must be read as a lesson." The lesson he seeks to inculcate is that the courts, in general, and the Supreme Court in particular, are most imperfect instruments of social and political reform—however desirable such reforms may be. He would therefore have them leave reform, in almost all cases, to the elected members of the state legislatures and the Congress.

This reporter is wholly unequalled to discuss such a great client, the complex and profound constitutional issues that Prof. Bickel has raised. They were

already being raised, before his retirement from the court, by Justice Felix Frankfurter. They are now being raised, in certain specific cases, by Justice Hugo Black. That is all a reporter can properly say about the issues themselves.

The political meaning of Prof. Bickel's book is something else again, however. Against the Warren Court and all its works the ranks of the American right wing have always been solidly arrayed, as above noted. But this book represents the first significant break in the ranks of the American left. There is now division just where the Warren Court at ways obtained its strongest support.

One must say "the first significant break" because, of course, the black militants' demands for "community control" were also a break of another kind. The arguments for the so-called Demonstration School Projects in New York City, for instance, might have been made to order to support George C. Wallace's approach to the school problem in the South.

But when a man of Prof. Bickel's stature openly breaks the former liberal-intellectual solidarity on this matter, there is no foretelling the final outcome. It is only clear that a new phase has opened.

Swedish Friends

In his article "Sermon from Sweden" (Nov. 26) C. L. Sulzberger states that "if there is a great client, the Swedish majority that likes the United States, it is now notable for its silence."

I believe there is such a majority. Or at least there are more people who like the United States than dislike it, apart from the large group of people who don't care one way or the other. There are, in fact, three groups to consider with different views on the United States.

On the left we first have the young, irresponsible, law-abiding, bakers, flagmen, etc. They are often heard and seen on radio, television and elsewhere. Far too often we have to witness the inconceivable and utterly mad activities of this leftist group. It is considered totally fruitless even to start a discussion with them. Their appearances are less frequent nowadays, I must admit.

Secondly, we have the Social Democratic leaders and their followers. Although all of them are strongly critical, not all are against the United States. In fact, our new prime minister, Olof Palme, after having reached his high office, has declared that he understands and likes the United States even if he does criticize.

The third group is what could well be called the silent majority. Not completely silent, though. I could cite editorial and articles from some prominent newspapers and magazines to prove that this group has a voice. But of course they are seldom to be found on radio or TV.

Anyhow, you may rest assured that the Socialist leaders do not speak for all the Swedes. On the other hand, even the friends of America can't help being critical but so are some great Americans. Still, the United States has many friends in Sweden; they may be rather silent, but they are numerous.

RUNE HASSELGARD
Gothenburg, Sweden.

After the Picnic

Vice-President Agnew (RT, Nov. 11) described the Vietnam anti-war demonstrations as "carnivals in the streets" which proved nothing, and Stewart Alsop in Newsweek (Dec. 1) observed that "the kids" were just having a lot of fun shouting "hugs" at the police and "fascists" and waving Viet Cong flags.

What the exuberant American youngsters enjoyed most, though, was being together; boys and girls touching and holding hands, having the feeling that they were a part of the exciting world we are living in—having, in short, a rollicking good time.

Their peace marches are romantic and perfectly safe—barring a possible whiff of harmless tear gas, seldom does anyone get hurt. But when the day's rampaging is over, Washington looks a mess. Therefore, it was with pleasure that I read in the RT about four Southern members of the House of Representatives who introduced legislation that would require lead-

Sex and Sense

By C. L. Sulzberger

COPENHAGEN—Perhaps the most interesting sociological experiment in Europe is Scandinavia's new approach to sex and unblinking acceptance of pornography as a fact of life. In these respects Denmark leads the northern vanguard. There is nothing in the least bit either unwholesome or immoral about the Danes, who simply share with Benjamin Franklin, "an American never removed for excessive puritanism, a belief that honesty is the best policy."

Western civilization, which has been marked by Catholic and Calvinistic disapproval of earlier pagan joys, has probably never before gone to the extent of legalizing pornography in the fashion endorsed by the Danish parliament between 1967 and 1969. But then, after all, the Danes are merely acknowledging in law what the most richly imaginative Hindu temple carvings long since proved—that there is a finite, mathematical limit to the ardor depicted in amorous relationships and beyond this horizon sets in.

An interesting political aspect of Denmark's sex revolution is that it is a non-party affair. Kim Thorup, conservative Minister of Justice, played an active role in legalizing the concept that to an adult nothing is pornographic. He argued that "public authorities should not censor what the adult individual wants to see and read."

An even more audacious bill was passed by the Socialist People's Party which called for legal "marriage" between persons of the same sex, between brother and sister or between one man and an unlimited number of women. This proposal was turned down. Nevertheless, what are called "megafamilies"—groups of unrelated adults of both sexes and their children—are now an accepted phenomenon on the contemporary scene.

Isolation Broken

Rachel Beaklund, an editor of the highly prestigious newspaper Politiken, reported of these: "They feel they are a big family because they practice group sex, take care of each other's children when necessary, along with daily contact of such a nature that the traditional isolation of the family core is broken."

The megafamily, of which more than 50 are known to exist, lives in a single house and professes moral standards peculiar to itself. According to Miss Beaklund, group sex sessions are held two or three times each week in which participants "compete to find new daring

intercourse positions" but it is considered improper to "have sex under private conditions with other members of the group than one's steady partner. Otherwise this is 'infidelity.'"

Scandinavia's sociological background undoubtedly differs from other parts of Europe. Dr. Henrik Hoffmeyer, a psychiatrist at Copenhagen University, points out: "As far back as historic records allow, a liberal attitude toward relations between the sexes has existed in Denmark."

Some students contend this derives in part from the area's earliest matriarchal societies, which trend toward freer sexual and social relationships. Erik Manniche, a university lecturer, says that from 1850 to 1880 church registers show almost half of Denmark's women were pregnant at the time of marriage. The drop to about 30 percent since then is attributed to availability of contraceptives.

Thorup believes that "to the adult person with a normal sex life pornography soon becomes boring and disgusting." He argues that the decline in pornographic interest since the ban was lifted is because there is now less "human curiosity in forbidden things and an urge to break a taboo."

'ABZ of Love'

Two psychologists, Inge and Sten Hegeler, wrote a book called "An ABZ of Love." Hegeler says: "When it was published in 1961, a complaint was lodged with the police. Today parents often give it to their children as a present at confirmation."

Broadminded religious traditions have helped Denmark develop its revolutionary approach and the Lutheran Church never opposed legislation of pornography. Pastor Karen Horsens, a woman, says: "The job of the church is to proclaim its message, not to preach morals. Morals are only a set of practical traffic rules agreed upon by society for its own sake."

The result of permissiveness is still hard to measure. Nevertheless, pilot studies show a decline in sexual delinquency. Pastor Horsens thinks "in Denmark and Sweden, where restrictions have also been removed, the ratio of sexual crime is dropping."

The Danish experiment cannot be recommended as necessarily valid for other societies with quite different backgrounds. Nevertheless, it is admirable for its bold effort to sweep aside shibboleths that have been confusing mankind for centuries.

Letters

ers of demonstrations to post bonds to cover the costs of extra police and the cleaning up.

Dr. Joel T. Ehrenfeld, R. Va., one of the sponsors, said the November "New Mob" shindig cost the government more than \$15 million. The proposed bill carries stiff penalties for failing to make full restitution of the cost of cleaning up federal property. Since it appears that the war will not be over for at least another year, the irresponsible peace-loving protesters will continue to trouble through the streets a dozen more times and bring the cost of the monthly cleanup bill to a grand total of approximately \$20 million. That is a lot of money, but an unnecessary burden on the taxpayers. It is good to know something is being done about the matter.

STEPHEN MADERICK
Clamart, France.

Forbidden Fruit

Although it is gratifying to know that the powers that be in HEW are concerned about the physical well-being of Americans, the recent ban on cyclamates seems to be unduly hasty and to be based on rather inadequate evidence of its supposed pathogenicity for humans in the quantities usually consumed.

Cyclamates be sufficiently toxic to necessitate such drastic action by Secretary Finch, why, we might ask, does he not also include cigarettes among the forbidden fruit? Surely the evidence against cigarettes is overwhelming, more concrete than that advanced to indict cyclamate.

Many healthy patients are able to tolerate the right diets only because their food has been made more palatable by the addition of this compound. Now they have been unnecessarily frightened with the scare of impending cancer, by

the public announcements of malignant tumors arising in laboratory animals given very large doses of cyclamate. No cases have been proven in man, nor has there been any substantial statistical data accumulated, as in the case against cigarettes. Can it be that the soda-pop makers do not wield as much influence as do the big tobacco interests?

Until proven in a manner acceptable to most experienced physicians, I will continue to advise my patients to ignore this "edict" and to write to their elected representatives for an investigation into this arbitrary abuse of power by HEW. Are we men or are we mice?

JEROME MOREY M. D.
Port Lamy, Chad.

McSorley's

In the interest of accuracy, McSorley's is located in the Bowery, not in Greenwich Village (People, Dec. 1). Also, it is known as McSorley's Saloon, not bar. I report from experience, since it was a favorite watering hole for sailors during World War II when it had a free lunch and a nickel beer.

EDWARD H. KOLOUM
Geneva.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but they must be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

U.S. Panel Fears Violence Will Replace Legal Protests

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (NYT).—A group violence in America poses a danger that "extreme, unlawful actions will replace legal processes as the usual way of pressing demands," the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence warned today.

The commission, in a 16-page statement on group violence, made clear that it views violent tactics as a threat to the democratic process, whether they are used by protesters or their opponents.

Despite increased violence in the past decade of social unrest, the commission found that the "widespread belief that protesting groups usually behave violently is not supported by fact."

But it expressed a sense of urgency that the nation take steps now, before group violence becomes more prevalent, to make it "both unnecessary and unwelcome" as a political tactic.

Series of Reports

Ever since the commission was established by President Johnson on June 10, 1968, it has emphasized in a series of reports the need for renewed vigor by government and society in reaching the goal of equal justice.

The same theme underlies the commission's latest report. To it are added pleas that channels be kept open for the expression of protest, but that violence by dissidents within society or their opponents be controlled through

firm, but fair, action under the nation's laws.

Specifically, the commission recommended:

• Police departments should improve their capacity to anticipate, prevent and control group disorders.

• The President should seek legislation granting federal courts jurisdiction to grant injunctions, sought by the attorney general or private citizens, against "threatened or actual interference by any person, whether or not under state or federal law, with the rights of individuals or groups to freedom of speech, freedom of the press, peaceful assembly and petition for redress of grievances."

• Private and governmental institutions should encourage development of competing news media and discourage "increased concentration of control over existing media." Further, journalists should continue to improve and re-evaluate their standards and practices, including creative self-criticism.

Complex Society

At the heart of the commission's report was the belief that violence is not new to American history, that it is best avoided by providing peaceful methods of voicing protest and that, in the complex U.S. society of today, there is an increasing burden on news media to analyze and explain social problems.

"All societies generate some discontent because organized life by its very nature inhibits most human beings," the report said. "Group violence occurs when expectations about rights and status are continually frustrated and when peaceful efforts to press these claims yield inadequate results."

"It also occurs," the report said, "when the claims of groups who feel disadvantaged are viewed as threats by other groups occupying a higher status in society."

Violent conflicts between such groups occur more frequently in times of rapid social change, the report said. Since America always has been a nation of rapid social change, violence is not new to it.

U.S. Orders Removal Of Gas From Okinawa

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (UPI).—Poison gas will be removed from Okinawa and returned to the United States in five shipments to be delivered by next spring, Army Secretary Stanley Resor announced Tuesday.

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird promised the removal last July when 33 persons on Okinawa were injured as a result of a "leakage" of poison gas.

Mr. Resor's announcement said that "it is anticipated that the first shipment will leave Okinawa later this month or in January."



BOMBS AWAY—New York's bomb squad has a busy day removing a "toy" 500-pound bomb (top) from a Brooklyn courtyard and a training bomb a few blocks away.

After Two Years as Children's Toy, Live Bomb Is Defused in Brooklyn

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (NYT).—A live, rust-colored World War II serial bomb that neighborhood youngsters said they had been playing on for two years was removed yesterday from a rubble-strewn building site under the Pulaski Bridge in Brooklyn.

Three blocks away another missile—possibly a training bomb—was found in a small garden.

The 500-pound bomb, which came to the attention of the police today, was defused while traffic was routed off the bridge overhead that connects Brooklyn and Queens. The device was then trucked to a police range in the Bronx for further dismantling.

As the bomb was being hoisted onto a police department truck, three 10-year-olds stood among newsmen about 100 yards away. "Hey, look," said Michael Perez of Brooklyn, "they found our bomb."

He and his friends then told a reporter how they had played on the bomb for the last two years. "We used to ride it like a horse," Michael said.

How the bomb got to the junk heap remained a mystery.

U.S. Eases Entry of Aliens Who Will Work as Domestics

By Peter Millones

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (NYT).—The United States Department of Labor, badgered for many months by trade unionists unable to obtain satisfactory domestic help, has decided to ease its restrictions on the entry of available foreign labor.

"We are not opening the floodgates, but we have changed the emphasis," Frank Busbee, chief of the Division of Immigration Certification, said in an interview.

He and other top Labor Department officials are convinced that they do not have the solution to complaints from women in New York and elsewhere about the rapidly dwindling supply of live-in child-care women, maids, cooks and daytime household workers.

But they are prepared now to be "more realistic" before denying application from American families for foreign domestics.

The policy shift comes at a time when some employment agencies, unhappy over fee losses, have been threatening to organize protest marches on the Labor Department, and some immigration lawyers have started suits challenging some of the department's actions on alien domestic applications.

A study of the domestic-help situation has shown the following:

• The Labor Department approved 15,800 applications in the last fiscal year—32 percent of those it received—despite complaints from some agencies, some lawyers and others that few domestics have been allowed to enter the United States in the last year.

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• The Labor Department approved 15,800 applications in the last fiscal year—32 percent of those it received—despite complaints from some agencies, some lawyers and others that few domestics have been allowed to enter the United States in the last year.

• The number of American domestics is diminishing each year, in large measure because of low wages, the stigma attached to domestic work, and racial tension between whites and blacks, while rising affluence has made more families seek household help.

• Some women, such as teachers, nurses and other professional workers, have remained at home rather than return to work because of their inability to obtain satisfactory live-in help.

• The domestic shortage and tight entry restrictions have encouraged many aliens—believed to be in the thousands—to enter the United States on tourist visas, "disappear" throughout the country and take jobs illegally, risking apprehension and deportation.

By and large, the source of domestic help for Americans has come from two areas—low-income Americans, mostly Negroes, and immigrants.

The trend away from domestic work among Americans has been evident for some time. For example, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that in 1965 29.3 percent of the non-white females employed were working in private households. This year, only 18.6 percent are in private households.

The obvious reason for the decline, aside from the stigma, is the traditionally low pay for domestics, even now \$1 an hour in some cases, although many employers meet or exceed the Labor Department's requirement that aliens be paid \$1.75 an hour plus room and board.

The other source—immigrants—has been sharply curtailed by the rising prosperity of European countries, which has discouraged emigration, and more importantly by changes in 1965 in the U.S. immigration laws.

Rabies Law Tightened
Britain today tightened its protective laws against rabies by lengthening quarantine periods for dogs and cats from six to eight months and banning the import of many animals susceptible to the disease, unless they are intended for zoos and research establishments.

3 Ex-Presidents' Homes Made Historic Sites

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—President Nixon has designated the birthplace and the boyhood home of former President Lyndon B. Johnson as national historic sites. The two sites are near Johnson City, Texas.

He also has signed legislation making the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower's Gettysburg, Pa., house, and William Howard Taft's home in Cincinnati, Ohio, national historic sites.

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Twenty 1969 Books (Fiction and Non-Fiction) to Keep and to Lend

By Christopher
Lehmann-Haupt

NEW YORK (NYT).—We have now entered the season when it is time to start compiling lists of "outstanding," "best," "most," and year-end reading recommendations. Doing this to books has always seemed to me like lining up a frog, a dugong, a waterbug and a puma, and telling them: "First one to the outhouse and back is king of the beasts." Every book does its own thing, to use Ralph Waldo Emerson's exhausted phrase for the last time this year; some books do it better than others, to be sure; but it's so hard to compare.

My own criterion for judging a book has always been whether or not I want to keep it—to read it to look something up in, to lend to friends, or to support other books. So herewith a list of 20 that I've kept and why. Not included are books that I haven't read, books reviewed by other New York Times reviewers, John Leonard and Thomas Lask, as well as gift books, extravaganzas, and children's books. The 20 books are listed

alphabetically under fiction and non-fiction.

Fiction

The Book of Numbers, by Robert Deane Pharr (Doubleday, \$5.95)—A sprawling slice of Negro life in a Southern town, crudely but powerfully written.

Camden's Eyes, by Austin Wright (Paris Review, Doubleday, \$5.95)—A comic epistemological thriller, beautifully written and set in the head of an owl professor who is trying to figure out why sex is sex.

The French Lieutenant's Woman, by John Fowles (Little, Brown, \$7.95)—A marvelously ornate Victorian love story, and a trap for those who believe it.

The Godfather, by Mario Puzo (Putnam, \$6.95)—Though its debatable whether Puzo has more sex appeal than Jacqueline Susann, he has written the ultimate commercial novel about the ultimate commercial subject. To be kept for lending to snobs and friends in the hospital.

Good Times, by Lucille Clifton (Random, \$4)—Lean, hard,

angry, graceful poems by a black woman from Baltimore.

Portnoy's Complaint, by Philip Roth (Random, \$5.95)—Overplanned and overdrawn for all the wrong reasons and few of the right ones, a novel to be kept if only to see how it reads in ten years.

Prickings and Descants, by Robert Coover (Dutton, \$5.95)—Experimental "fictions" that make up a magician's show

Emerson on Doing Your Thing

"If you . . . vote with a great party either for the government or against it, maintain a dead church, contribute to a dead Bible society, spread your table like base housekeepers—under all these screens, I have difficulty to detect the precise man you are, and of course so much force is withdrawn from your proper life. But do your own thing and I shall know you."

Ralph Waldo EMERSON (1803-1882)
"Self-Reliance."



that can be watched again and again.

Slaughterhouse-Five, by Kurt Vonnegut Jr. (Seymour Lawrence, Delacorte, \$5.95)—In which the reader experiences the front of the firebombing of Dresden, World War II and all other wars. To go on your shelf with the rest of your Vonneguts.

Who Took the Gold Away, by John Leggett (Random, \$6.95)

—A flawed novel, clumsily structured and patly concluded, which nevertheless brings to life a haunting and complex relationship between two Yalies.

Nonfiction

The Baseball Encyclopedia (Macmillan, Information Concepts, \$25)—Large for a book, small for an amusement park, an essential collection of computer-compiled statistics that

can be used to while away spare months.

Dear Doctor Hipocrates, by Eugene Schoenfeld, M.D. (Grove, \$5)—A collection of medical columns from the Berkeley Barb, filled with "advice your family doctor never gave you." For the medicine cabinet.

The Economy of Cities, by Jane Jacobs (Random, \$5.95)—A theory of economic life and the role of healthy cities so outrageous as to seem at once simplistic and profound. To be kept in anticipation of the attempted rebuttal that has not yet appeared.

The End of Liberalism, by Theodore J. Lowi (Norton, \$6.95)—A highly academic yet provocative argument that we are not yet out of the woods of 19th-century liberalism.

Gandhi's Truth, by Erik H. Erikson (Norton, \$10)—Blinding light on a dozen subjects, including nonviolence, colonialism, biography, psychology . . . I could go on.

The Lives of Children, by George Dennison (Random, \$6.95)—A moving journal-story of an experimental, storefront school, by an artist-

writer-educator-psychologist who taught there.

The 900 Days, by Harrison E. Salisbury (Harper & Row, \$10)—A newspaperman's harrowing reconstruction of the siege of Leningrad. To make you appreciate your next can of beans.

Present at the Creation, by Dean Acheson (Norton, \$12.50 pre-Christmas, \$15 thereafter)—Memoirs of a State Department career, to be kept because it is more compact than the 12 years worth of newspapers it supplants.

Robert Kennedy, by Jack Newfield (Dutton, \$6.95)—A commendably biased memoir of the late senator by a reporter who was there and cared.

The Roots of the Modern American Empire, by William Appleman Williams (Random, \$15)—The father of revisionist history brilliantly updates the "revisionist thesis" of Frederick Jackson Turner. To be reread at the Apocalypse.

An Unfinished Woman, by Lillian Hellman (Little, Brown, \$7.50)—The silences are as eloquent as the sounds in this memoir of a playwright who thinks of herself as a person.

Huston Will Film 'Agony at Easter'

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (NYT).—John Huston, the American-born director who has lived in Ireland for 18 years, plans to make a movie there dealing with the 1916 uprising in Dublin.

He has acquired film rights to "Agony at Easter," the book by Thomas M. Coffey about the rebellion against British rule and published in September by Macmillan.

An Irish citizen since 1964, Mr. Huston lives on a 100-acre estate in County Galway. Recently he completed a leading role in Hollywood in "Myra Breckinridge," the 20th Century-Fox version of the Gore Vidal novel.

Mr. Huston is currently in Italy, working in another leading role, as a Confederate general in "The SOBs," which Dino de Laurentis is producing.

According to a spokesman for Mr. Huston, "Agony at Easter" is to be ready for filming early in 1972. Other films Mr. Huston has made in Ireland are "The List of Adrian Messenger"



John Huston

and the recent "Sinful Davey." The director is working with Gerald Hanley, an Irish novelist, on the adaptation of "Agony at Easter," but will make "Bullet Park" for 20th Century-Fox first, the spokesman said. That novel, by John Cheever, published in April by Knopf and dealing with suburban family life, is to go before the cameras early next year.

Gory Jacobean Dramas Revived in London

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The drama of Jacobean England is again in favor. Perhaps its surging violence, bloodshed and black despair are more akin to our melodramatic, atomic age than they were to the forward looking 18th and 19th centuries when plays were held offensive to good taste and were rarely seen in the public playhouse.

In any case, two of the gaudiest products of the savage school are at the moment hits in London. The National Theatre has taken John Webster's "The White Devil" down from the library shelf and set it in turbulent motion behind the footlights. The Royal Shakespeare Company has staged Cyril Tourneur's long-neglected "The Revenger's Tragedy" at the Aldwych.

Though scorned for so long by the theater, both plays have high literary reputations. University students have acted them during centuries of official exile. The plays give a delicious view of the blood-stained intrigues and vice of 16th-century Italian court life—not unlike the distorted outlook of the modern theater of the absurd.

Critical dispute over these dramatists has been sharp. Bernard Shaw, who objected to Shakespeare's nihilistic utterances, dismissed Webster contemptuously as "a Tussaud laureate" and was apparently

deaf to his poetry. Nothing could be more un-Shavian than "The White Devil" with its accumulation of assassinations, incessant cruelty, charnel-house undertones and depiction of human beings as enraged wild beasts. Swinburne, however, found the subtle and sublime passages of Webster equal in sheer force to Aeschylus and Dante.

Both resurrected plays are well served in their present productions. Piero Gherardi,

Fellini's art director, did the decor for "The White Devil," setting the play against an imposing background of crumbling Roman walls, an appropriate site for this drama of unbridled lust and poisoned kisses, in which each foul conspiracy breeds another.

Geraldine McEwan of drawing voice and feline insolence is the demonic Vittoria. Edward Woodward, a fine actor, is her pandering brother, as dark and as cunning a villain as the

theater knows. Derek Godfrey is the evil duke, John Moffat is the shrewd cardinal who becomes pope and Jane Lapinskas is the serving girl as lucky as her betters. Together they contribute a brilliant and fascinating ensemble performance.

The Royal Shakespeare Company's "Revenger's Tragedy" is less elaborate scenically. It moves swiftly on a circular stage and has been dressed in a rich array of Renaissance costumes. Theatrically it is less

expert than "The White Devil" and requires considerable directorial assistance in avoiding the fall into the ridiculous—as, for example, in the scene in which the two brothers discover that the wrong head has been chopped off. But Trevor Nunn's staging is extremely resourceful and he has gathered an exemplary cast: Ian Richardson as the avenging Vendice, Alan Howard as the duke's eldest son, Ila Kaye as the mother torn between greed and honor and Helen Mirren as the threatened maiden. They score strongly in their demanding roles, shining glowingly in this macabre melodrama of often exquisite imagery.

Music in London: Action and Reaction

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON.—Opera has been in a critical condition since the turn of the century and the poles of opera philosophy which produced the crisis could not have been illustrated more vividly than in the production here on successive evenings of "La Gioconda" by the London Opera Society and "Pelléas and Mélisande" at Covent Garden, the latter with Pierre Boulez making his Covent Garden debut as conductor.

"La Gioconda" represents the ultimate in blood-and-thunder toward which opera had been heading since the triumphs of Meyerbeer, Auber and Rossini in Paris in the 1830s and 1840s. "Pelléas and Mélisande" represents the reaction, an approach to opera in which music is seen as servant and elaborator of the text and the principal musical role assigned to the orchestra at the expense of the singer.

Of the two, of course, "Pelléas and Mélisande" has had the greater influence on opera composition in this century. "La Gioconda" probably appeared old-fashioned when it was new in 1876 and already a bit ridiculous. The kind of singing it calls for, in the throats of any but the greatest singers, comes pretty close to bawling, and in the throats of others it is just that.

But "Pelléas and Mélisande" has its pitfalls, too. Debussy,

seeking a vocal articulation closer to the cadences of speech, came up against the fact that a relative vocal line, because of the melodic restrictions imposed by the prescribed pitches, can be less musical, less lyrically communicative, than speech. It is the fact upon which most subsequent opera has founded, and its implications were certainly acknowledged by Schoenberg in his move toward what he called *Sprechstimme*.

The strengths and weaknesses of each approach were evident in both productions, more dramatically so in "Pelléas and Mélisande" because of Boulez. It is hardly conceivable that Debussy's opera has ever been played so perfectly, or even so beautifully—or that it has had less effect as theater.

Under Boulez's absolute sovereignty everything was centered in the orchestra, and everything emanated from the orchestra. One remembers "Pelléas and Mélisande" in terms of Mary Garden, Maggie Teyte, Lauretta Bori and Edward Johnson. No one will remember this production in terms of Elizabeth Soderstrom and George Shirley, although both are fine artists. This was Boulez's show, so marvelously realized in the orchestra that one found the singers getting in the way. It was wonderful, but it was somehow not right.

"La Gioconda" in a single concert performance put together in a week when Montserrat Cabellé had to cancel the scheduled "Faust" and the first London production in 40 years, benefited from the fact that the opera has been in the Metropolitan repertoire for several seasons as a vehicle for Renata Tebaldi. Two of the Metropolitan cast, Sherrill Milnes as Barnaba and Mignon Dull as Laura, both making a London debut, were on hand to show how this music should be sung. Milnes, especially, was welcomed as the latest in a long line of great American baritones.

The Gioconda was Elena Suliotis, whose persistent and reckless abuse of a potentially great voice is beginning to take the inimitable "L'Orfeo" from her. Cabellé's husband, as Enzo, sang a lot better than the local critics were disposed to acknowledge.

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Rembrandt: \$72,000
LONDON, Dec. 4 (UPI)—A small pen and ink drawing by Rembrandt sold today for \$72,000 (\$72,000) at an auction at Sotheby's—"Christ and the Woman of Canaan," an 8-by-11 1/2 inch pen and ink drawing. It sold in less than a minute after an opening bid of \$20,000 (\$24,000).

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FINANCE

PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1969

Page 9

Swindle Noted

**Hearings Open in Congress
 U.S. Use of Swiss Banks**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (Special).—House Banking Committee hearings today on curbing use of secret foreign accounts, an attack on a multimillion-dollar fraud case involving a St. Louis and several of its offshoots, the Navy, and more than \$4 million in overcharges and kickbacks into secret Swiss bank accounts.

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (Special).—That the House Banking Committee is considering a bill that would make it harder for banks and businesses in the United States to use Swiss bank accounts.

With the other defendants, they are due for sentencing here next month. Both men could be sentenced to 45 years in jail and fined \$50,000.

Records in the rocket-launcher case disclose: The conspiracy ran from January 1963 to February 1967. When it began, Chromcraft Corp. of St. Louis had been receiving Navy contracts to manufacture rocket launchers.

In 1968, Chromcraft was merged into Alcoa Inc., an Akron, Ohio, firm. Chromcraft's St. Louis rocket launcher manufacturing operation became the Techfab division of Alcoa.

rmany Acts to Limit Capital Export Role

LYDIE H. Farnsworth, Dec. 4 (NYT).—West Germany's central bank took a restrictive step today, that Germany can no longer be the world's principal capital exporter.

ny had been playing a balance-of-payments and since the October on of the mark funds have the country on a vast as helped Britain record next reserve level since 1968, and has aided in showing reserve gains of the last five weeks.

Fed: An Independent Under Fire

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve System, in the view of prominent bankers, now faces one of the most serious challenges in its 66-year history—to preserve the gains already made in the battle against inflation, yet avoid tipping the economy into a serious recession.

Put in the simplest terms, bankers believe, the Fed cannot afford another failure if it wishes to preserve the independence from political control that it has traditionally enjoyed. Many leading economists are now convinced that twice in the last three years—in 1966-67 and in mid-1968—the money managers acted prematurely in easing credit, with the result that the nation now has the worst inflation since the period immediately after World War II.

Redefining Charter Flights

Air Canada Challenges IATA Fares Pact

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 4.—If airline executives are chewing their fingernails off at the knuckle in Caracas this week, part of the blame can be traced to a 44-year-old Quebec lawyer who just last year was named chairman and chief executive officer of Air Canada.

meanwhile, however, his colleagues in the International Air Transport Association, the rate-making body of international scheduled airlines now meeting in the Venezuelan capital, have been trying to talk him out of it. They fear Mr. Pratt's plan could smash the hard-won agreement they hammered out last week to return order to inflated air fares.

Two Airlines Get Siberian Route

MOSCOW, Dec. 4 (AP).—The Soviet Union has granted Air France and British Overseas Airways Corp. authority to fly the shorter, less expensive trans-Siberian route from West Europe to Tokyo, a civil aviation official said today.

The only foreign carrier heretofore authorized to fly the much-sought route is Japan Air Lines. Alexander Besedin, head of the foreign relations department of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, wrote in the weekly magazine New Times today that Air France will start using the route in April and BOAC in May.

**Lapin's Suit
Names Nixon
And Romney**

**Fanny May Definition
Comes Under Question**

(Continued from Page 1)
need to keep Dick Hanna working on the problems of the housing and home finance industry, Mr. Lapin's letter began. It ended with an appeal for \$100 from each recipient of the letter.

Reached at Fanny May headquarters here, where he went to work despite his dismissal, Mr. Lapin said it was true he had sent the letter and added: "There is a very good explanation for it, but I'd rather not go into it today."

In a second development, sources in the Nixon administration who asked not to be identified began giving their side of the case.

The gist of administration statements, which Mr. Lapin denied, was that he had not cooperated with Mr. Romney and that from time to time he had taken initiatives in the mortgage field without consulting Mr. Romney.

The letter that Mr. Lapin had written to potential political contributors, which was reportedly mailed in Fanny May envelopes, was thought to be one of the reasons why housing agency officials thought the President had good cause to fire him.

Political solicitations by federal employees are forbidden under the Hatch Act, but there is some question as to whether Fanny May is any longer a federal agency.

**G&W Profits
Show Drop**

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (Special).—Gulf & Western Industries today reported that its net income in the first quarter ended Oct. 31 fell 36 percent while sales rose 6.4 percent.

**GE Introduces
Large Computer**

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—General Electric Co. today introduced a computer in what it termed a "bid for the top half of the large-scale computer market."

GE said the 655 operates at a speed of more than 1 million instructions a second.

Mr. Vandervelde said the firm has already received orders for the 655 and that first shipments will be made in the fourth quarter of 1970.

**Late Rally Sparks Rise
In Stock Prices, Volume**

By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange snapped back today with a brisk rally, particularly in the final hour of trading, after having dropped yesterday to the lowest levels in nearly three years.

Wall Street analysts, noting that the market had become "over-sold" during its recent sharp decline, described the rally as technical in nature.

"The turn-around in the afternoon," one broker declared, "restored a little sanity to the market."

The Dow Jones industrial average finished with a flourish as the tape ran two minutes late at the closing bell and stocks showed their best prices of a nervous session.

With a gain of 3.17, the blue-chip indicator ended at 795.53.

Morning Woes
At 11 a.m., the lowest level of the day, it was a different story. The Dow then hovered at 787.55, down 5.81 from the previous close, and NYSE declines outpaced advances by a four-to-one margin.

When one customer called his broker shortly before noon, the broker said, "Send me some flowers."

The rally came on the heels of a tumbling market. Yesterday, the Dow industrials broke decisively through the long-standing 800 level and closed at 793.39—down a whopping 175 from this year's high of 968.85 on May 14.

**Securities Industry Shifts
Emphasis to Larger Sales**

By Terry Robards
NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (NYT).—A major revision in the securities industry's system of compensation is taking shape and it probably will have a significant impact on brokerage-house profits.

Many of the industry's largest houses are taking steps to reduce the payout to their registered representatives, or salesmen. At the same time, they are trying to upgrade the quality of their business by making it attractive for their salesmen to concentrate on big-ticket sales.

Shearson, Hammill and Co., a large member of the New York Stock Exchange and other major exchanges, has informed its national sales staff that it would implement a new overall compensation program Jan. 1.

Other major brokerage houses are actively studying similar programs.

**Xerox Gets 51%
Vote in U.K. Unit**

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (UPI).—Xerox Corp. announced today it has agreed to buy voting control—51 percent—of Rank Xerox Ltd., and to grant the British firm rights to make and sell the line of computer equipment Xerox acquired when it bought Scientific Data Systems.

At the same time, Xerox bought back the royalty rights the British firm acquired some years ago to the sale of Xerox products in Latin America.

The total consideration to be paid to Rank Xerox by the U.S. firm in securities is about \$22,500,000.

In the future, Rank Xerox will pay Xerox royalties of 8 percent on any products it sells or leases that were developed by Xerox.



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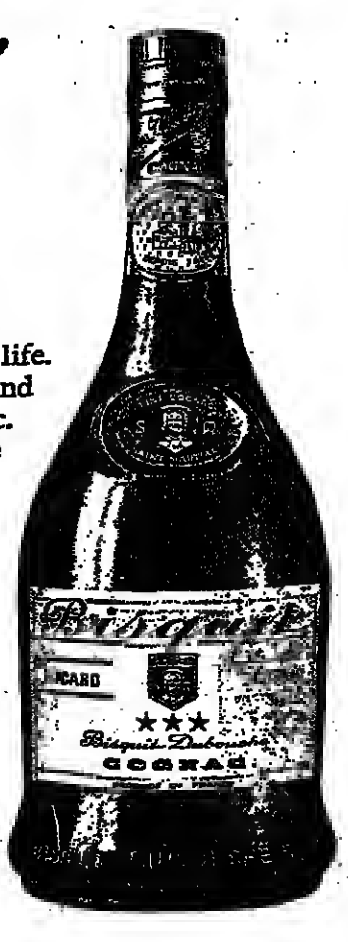
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POODS

Wheat 2 red bush 51.95% 51.95%
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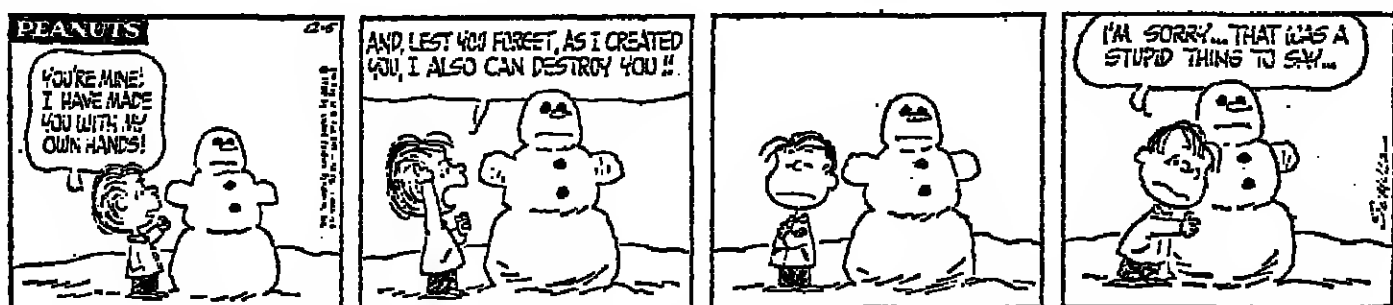
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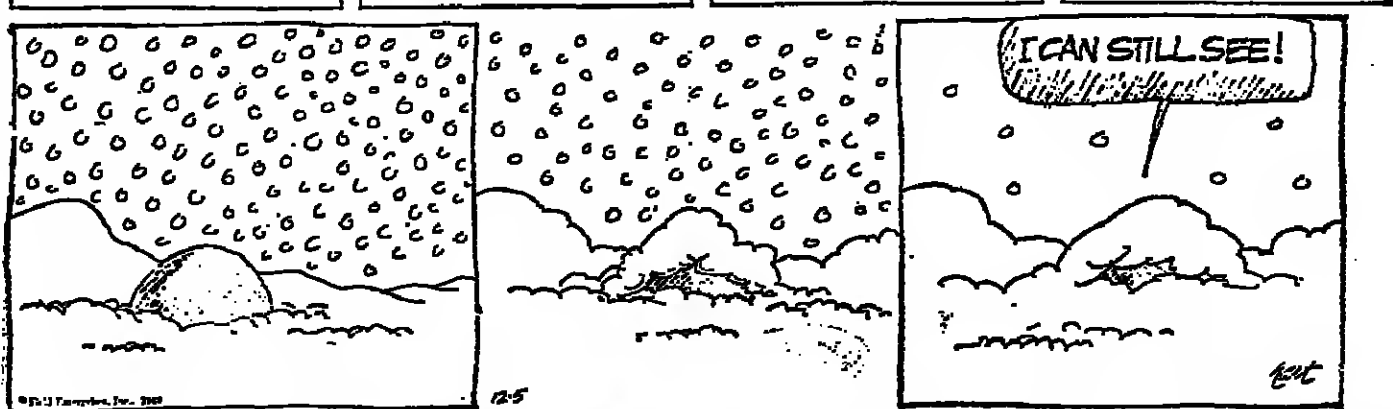
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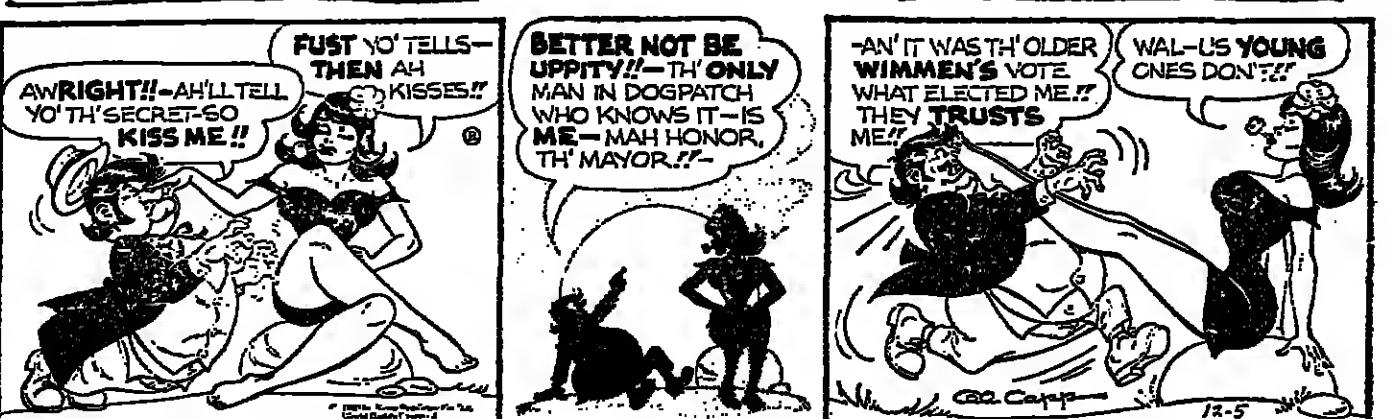
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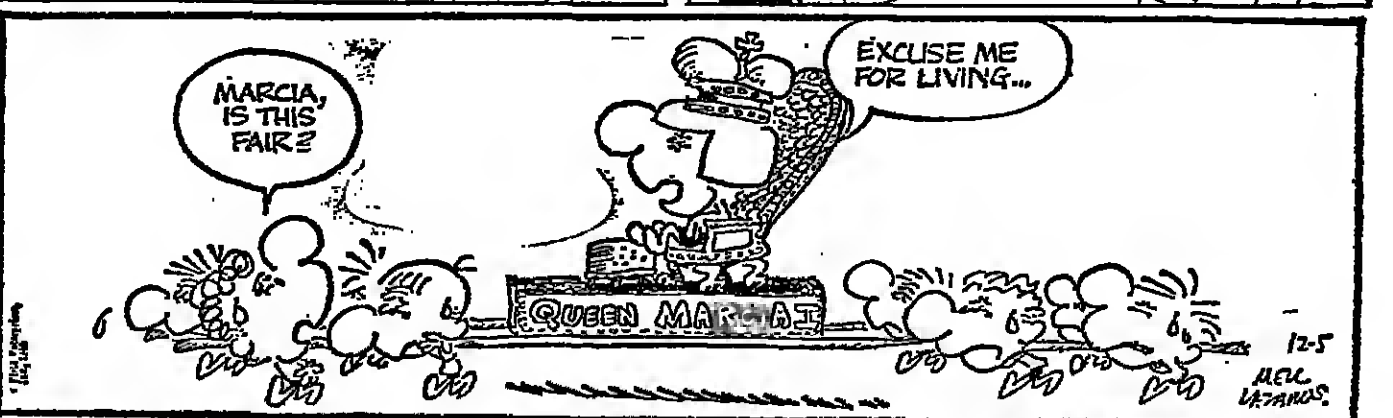
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BETTY BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South showed a strong hand by reversing with two spades after his partner had responded with one no-trump to the one-diamond opening. North's preference bid of three diamonds was something of an underbid, and South might have passed. He persevered, however, and reached the diamond game.

West's queen of diamonds was likely to take a trick, so he did not choose to try for a ruff. After West's club lead, South made a key play by playing low from dummy and ruffing in his hand.

As there are two unavoidable heart losers, it appears that South must guess brilliantly in trumps to make his contract. South could not see through the back of the cards so he played the ace and king of diamonds. When the queen did not fall, the spectators expected the contract to fail, but they were due for a surprise.

The declarer discarded a heart on the club ace and ruffed a club. He led a spade to dummy's queen, ruffed yet another club, and cashed his two spade tricks to reach this position:

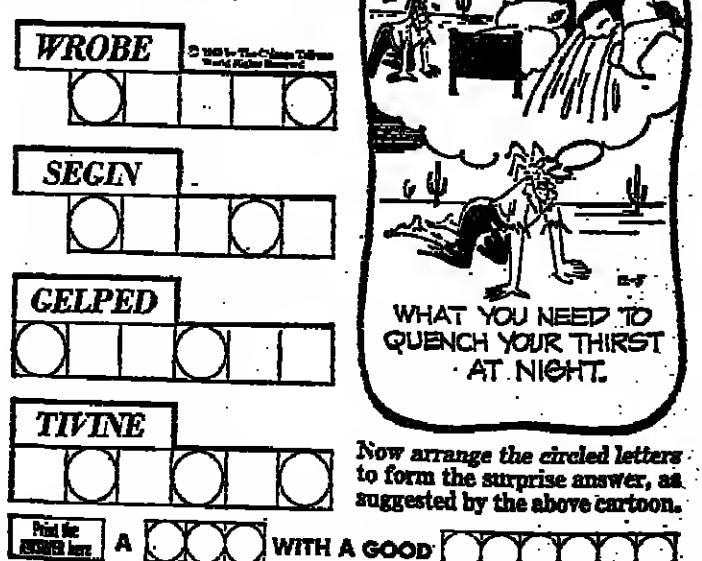
NORTH		EAST	
♠ 74	♠ 42	♠ 42	♠ 42
♥ 9	♥ 743	♥ 743	♥ 743
♦ 8	♦ 835	♦ 835	♦ 835
♣ 9	♣ 8675	♣ 8675	♣ 8675
WEST (D)		SOUTH	
♠ 3753	♠ 342	♠ AK106	♠ AK106
♥ 6	♥ AK10982	♥ Q35	♥ Q35
♦ Q72	♦ 3	♦ AJ10864	♦ AJ10864
♣ KJ1042	♣ Q63	♣ 3	♣ 3

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GUESS POUCH INTENT RAMROD

Answers: Where to drink on a ship—THE PORT SIDE

BOOKS

THE DIARY OF ANAIS NIN, 1939

By Anais Nin. Edited by Gunther Stah. Illustrated. Harcourt, Brace & World. \$7.50.

Reviewed by Phyllis Mearns

SINCE 1914, literary Bohemian Anais Nin has been keeping a diary, and its pages now run into the hundreds of thousands. It has been compared with the self-revelations of St. Augustine, Abelard and Proust. It is certainly as self-revealing as the sins of the saint, but his Confessions presumably helped to save souls, and if they did not, were written with salvation of others in mind. Miss Nin's intensely feminine, long-suffering, ecstatic, impressionistic diary has, since the beginning, been largely in praise of Miss Nin.

The reader, therefore, must come to it with an attachment to her, as did Henry Miller, who made the comparison with St. Augustine, and who has been a devoted friend for decades. Always aided in hard times by Miss Nin with typewriters, money and moral support, "I considered Henry's work far more important than my own." Many would agree she was right.

In this third volume of her diary, Spanish-born Miss Nin tells of her return to America from Paris at the onset of World War II. New York, which she had known before as a child and a young woman assisting Dr. Otto Rank, the psychoanalyst, seemed an ugly, barren place for an artist. She had found it so before. If anything, it had grown more distasteful in her absence.

Beauty is missing. Writing is flat and one-dimensional. Each political party outdoes itself in hurling low-brow insults and innuendoes.

But others who felt homeless, too, began to gather in and around Miss Nin's Greenwich Village nest. There was still atmosphere there. Old Italians played chess in Washington Square. There were ginkgo trees and vegetable carts and cheese shops.

And one by one, old friends arrived from abroad—Henry Miller, Gonzalo, Miss Nin's black-haired, left-wing Peruvian admirer. And there were newcomers plenty to join her menage—Robert Duncan, the poet, was among them, and he was a diarist, too, with whom she shared diary thoughts. "This is his portrait of me," she writes: "She is a very delicate woman, you know; sharp, she has tiny bones and eyes that would break. I am sure, and she moves sideways through glass. Can you guess when she washes them, her eyes, where she dries them, for princess, daughter? And her feet—nails of istiglass, brittle..."

Miss Nin met the Dells, Kay Boyle; the actress Luise Rainer, married to playwright Clifford Odets. "Dell liked me," she writes. "He showed me his work." Mrs. Dell, on the other hand, was "on her guard against me."

Phyllis Mearns is a contributor to "Book World" supplement of The New York Post.

CROSSWORD—By Will

ACROSS		49	Cousin of delusion.	12	Fatty!
1	Conveyance of a sort.	51	Cads.	14	Condi
5	Shopping place.	53	German exclamation.	17	Gengh others
9	Chooses.	57	Cambridge campus.	22	Asian.
13	Hebrides island.	58	Greek goddess.	25	Girl's
14	Cuttiefish.	59	Status.	27	Legal.
15	Stuttgart housewife.	60	Small drink.	29	Rather.
16	Ace, in bridge.	62	Equivalent.	31	Raines
18	French head.	63	Moistens.	32	Fabric.
19	German pronoun.	66	Dueling piece.	33	Sw.
20	Witch.	67	accomplish.	34	Sw.
21	Weight unit for nails.	68	Meeting. Abb.	35	Sw.
23	Word of reproach.	69	Famous Socialist.	37	Sw.
24	Swellings.	70	Small tropical dog.	38	Sw.
26	Derivative sound.	DOWN		42	Sw.
28	Concerning.	1	Nettle.	43	Sw.
30	Took head.	2	Tourney unit.	44	Sw.
33	Certain horses.	3	Flavoring.	45	Sw.
36	In an unfeeling manner.	4	Certain nickname.	46	Sw.
38	Jackie's mate.	5	Diving duck.	47	Sw.
39	Typographical stroke.	6	Himalayan mountain.	48	Sw.
40	Corrida sound.	7	Farm-sights.	49	Sw.
41	Nursery-rhyme specialist.	8	Gone.	50	Sw.
44	Asian tribesman.	9	Frequently, to writers.	51	Sw.
46	Soluble salt.	10	Words for summer day.	52	Sw.
47	Everglades bird.	11	Giant armadillo.	53	Sw.

